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Monday, June 20, 1910.

Not only is there New York, but there is also Oyster Bay.

Are you doing your share toward making the orphans happy today?

Besides, the Colonel can now say that he is more important by several degrees.

For one thing, the sheriffs knew how to enjoy themselves while visiting here

But how quiet it must be in New York now in contrast with Saturday's big noise!

It was too bad, though, that nature tried to put a damper on that recep-

other things the matter with Apostle put his bulldozing methods into effect,

One chief fault with Senator Suth erland is that he trained with bad polit-

is to play star engagements Senator Borah calls Smoot and Suth

that he has rightly sized them up. One writer declares that people in the

It is certain that the chorus girls are. London suffragettes have been parading the streets again, but their former

experience led them to be fairly quiet this time. It is said that the present Congress

what it has also been trying to do to

the country. A man booked as Jonah Doc was thrashed by an irate trolley car passenger; but he isn't the first Jonah that

to be a sick man; but this must not be Salt Lake has leaped forward in growth thought to be on account of a certain to an extent never before experienced recent distinguished visit.

Speaker Cannon thinks that the House rules are all right; and they naturally refused to join in with any but their would be so regarded by him, since own kind in any enterprise. There was he has their enforcement to do

President Taft did a proper thing in setting aside the Rainbow natural expense of the commonwealth. This bridge as a National monument. There are few such wonders in the world.

a news heading. Most anything could pass it the way it has been moving during the session, and then not have to hustle.

sole Joe Cannon took occasion to "reast" the newspaper men, but we have flot heard any fear expressed by any of them that they will be unable to survive it.

"Roosevelt for Governor of New York," is the cry from Oneida county; but, then, there are other shoutings from which the gentleman will make his own selection.

Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon paying the customs duty on his baggage when intering this country. That was good of him, because from all accounts the country needs the money.

are more pleasant things than living among those fellows.

SPEAKER CANNON'S DEFENSE.

It is not singular that Speaker Cannon should come to the defense of the old and arbitrary rules of the House of Representatives. It is, however, something of a surprise for him to de-

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Agents.
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To hear Cannon's exposition of the application of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such a thing as an invasion of the rights of members of the House by the Speaker cannon has constantly punished his enemies by friends through the same, and by them has relegated to obscurity the best and most expert members on various propositions that were up and to come up in the House. One needs go no further than his deposition of Representative Fowler of New Jersey from the chairmanship of the House Committee on Total Control of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such a thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such a thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such a thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such a thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such as thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had never been such as thing as an invasion of the old rules, one might suppose that there had nev To hear Cannon's exposition of the apmanship of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and his putting of Mr. Vrecland in his place as chairman, to see the arbitrary way in which Speaker Cannon used his power. Mr. Fowler is a great expert in the matter of banking and currency, but he was not a Cannon man. Vreeland is an impracticable theorist on the subject, as was shown in his urging upon Congress his wholly imprac ticable bill, the one known as the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill, which was enacted into law and which proved to be absolutely futile in operation; nobody pays the least attention to it, its pro visions were dead-letter from the time

of their enactment; but he was for Can

non, hence his promotion.

Speaker Cannon contended that the rules as enforced by him, "had never interfered with the will of the majority of the House, when an actual majority which is a glaring subterfuge. Speaker knew what the majority of the House wanted, and what it was best to do; and the only way to override his opinion or judgment was to organize a formidable revolt, as was done not long ago when the House almost de- cal job, we believe that the means posed him from the position of Speaker, and did insist upon and achieve an a stop to. It is certainly bad policy amendment of the rules which gave so far as the public interests are members some privilege and power that concerned, to go to the expense of putthey had not theretofore possessed. A Speaker who assumes that he is carrying out the will of the House and proceeds to act on that assumption to surgical aid at command whenever there the oppression of the members, may justify himself in his position by the claim that Speaker Cannon makes, but those members who are trampled under foot, whose rights are invaded and their positions taken away from them through personal auimosity, jealousy, or at the behest of an "inner circle," for political reasons, are no admirers of that sort of arbitrary work. Speaker Cannon's assumption that he was acting in conformity with the will of the House simply because he was able to into the wounds that he has inflicted.

Speaker Cannon would have done better, it seems to us, if he had come out fairly and squarely and said that the rules gave him the power that he exment and with the arbitrary snap that the rules allowed. To depart from this ground, which was the ground that he erland four-flushers; which only shows actually assumed in his acts, and to enter a palliative plea such as he has done in his so-called defense of the rules, is to step down from the high East are altogether too fond of lobsters. ground of arbitrary power into the morass of special pleading which deceives no one, but actually hurts the Speaker's case. What need, after all, has a glorious old political buccaneer such as he is, of any defense at all? His acts speak for him, and all that he needs to say to his admirers is that he is what he is, and has done what he may break a certain precedent. That is has done, and their applause is sure; while as to the d-d insurgents, they are not worth considering any way; they should all be hanged.

WHAT MADE THE CITY GROW.

As is well known to all of our citizens. t has only been since the progressives Emperor William of Germany is said here organized the American party that hereabouts. There is a reason for that, and the reason is that the men who formerly had control of the municipality a system of ostracism practiced that constantly retarded Salt Lake and Utah and built up the Mormon church at the is how they used to talk:

"Railrond bill passes House," says news heading. Most anything could sais it the way it has been moving durage the session, and then not have to port of a sermon by Joseph F. Smith, de-livered at St. George in September, 1904.

> Probably there never was another prominent ecclesiast of the Mormon church who was quite so filled with enmity against the Gentiles as was and is Joseph F. Smith; but they all occasionally talked in a similar strain. And it seems to run particularly in the blood of the Joseph F. Smith family to rail against and estracize Gentiles, for it was but a short time later that Apostle Hyrum M. Smith, at the Alpine stake conference, gave vent to a similar malevolent expression. There was a time, too, in the carlier days when the senior

sold land to the bated Gentile.

trouble is expected down there. There thrive. And that is a good thing to remember when deciding as to which party it is best to support.

A COUNTY HOSPITAL JOB.

There has been some talk that the County Commissioners were planning to erect a county hospital. A good deal of incredulity was expressed with regard to this, however, since there appears to be ample hospital accommodation in this city for all patients, and the suggestion of a county hospital was looked upon more in the nature of political jobbery than anything else, if indeed the commissioners persisted in their reported plan of erecting such a hospital, of which there has all along been a good deal of doubt.

We see, however, that the County At torney has been authorized by the Commissioners to prepare notices calling for plans for the erection of a county hospital near the present county infirmary, this hospital to be large enough to accommodate one hundred infirm patients and twenty hospital patients. There would appear to be no particular reason for putting infirm patients in a hospital. They can be well cared for in the usual accommodations around the infirmary. Hospital patients can be taken care of in the city hospitals to any number desired.

It will probably cost \$50,000 or more to build this county hospital. Then there would be the cost of maintenance, which, under political jobbery, would be very great. There would be the interest on the cost of the structure, salaries for sinecures, and after all was summed up it would be found that that cost of maintaining patients proper for hospital treatment in the hospitals already established in this city would be very much less than the cost of the same in this proposed county hospital.

We believe that the proposed erection of a county hospital will be generally ondemned by the medical profession of this city, as well as the general public. We have had such denunciation from doctors who ought to know, and who had been obtained on any proposition." undoubtedly do know, all of the conditions surrounding hospital work, both Cannon has always assumed that he private and public. It is the opinion of such physicians that the project was simply a job, and we are fully of the

opinion that this is the case If there can be found any way to interpose for the stoppage of this politiought to be utilized and the matter put ting up a hospital like this when there is abundant hospital room available in this city, with the best medical and is need. The County Commissioners have made themselves so odious with their jobbery that it is certainly time some power intervened between them and their vicious projects. A hospital is one of the greatest benefits possible to humanity where it is needed; but this sentiment, as other good things, is susceptible of abuse, and wherever there is any susceptibility for abusing the public trust, the gentleman who comprises the Board of County Commissioners is extremely diligent and ingenious in finding it.

BORAH UP AGAINST IT.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is sufficiently fearless not to care about it, perhaps, but he certainly has brought What Arizona and New Mexico desire ereised and that he exercised it in his himself under the ban of our bogus to do with respect to the National flag own way according to his best judg. prophets in making uncomplimentary

The closing words of President Joseph F. Smith were a fervent and eloquent tribute to the integrity and ability of the men who have represented, and are now representing, the state of Utah in the halls of Congress. He expressed his gratitude to God for this blessing, and the hope for its continuance.

Now, what weight does Mr. Borah expect to attach to his utterance about our Senators as against the word of 'the Lord's anointed''? He may imagine that he "did them to a brown turn'' in calling them "four-flushers:" but his "roast" must full flat in the presence of the "fervent and cloquent tribute 11 of a man who is reckoned by his followers to be the mouthpiece of

the Almighty. But, somehow or other, there is some sensible force to Mr. Borah's words, and we bespeak for them considerable be- will be widely read in this city where lief on the part of men who are not obsessed of the worship of false idols large degree of respect and consideraand bogus prophets.

THE SMITH ATTITUDE.

As to the Smith attitude with respect to new polygamy and new polygamists there is an utterance of Joseph F. that tends to throw some light upon the subject. While he was testifying in the Smoot case he said:

If there is anything gentlemen, that I despise, it is an infamous spotter and informer, and I am not one of those. I wish to state that in order that it may go down on record.

So that if one shall endeavor to bring to light the polygamous crimes now being committed in the church, one is an "infamous spotter." It is true that Joseph F. is not one of these as he says, because on the contrary he assists in promoting the polygamous recrudescence by protecting the new polygamists. Smith used to tell the people that God There is no doubt that he has given his would curse any and all of them who official approval to these marriages-in fact, they never could occur except up-It was that sort of evil work that der his authorization, because the polyg Mexican parties are said to have stunted Sult Lake, and it was only when amous law plainly states that he is the bought up all the rifles and ammunition it was rendered harmless by the Ameri- only man on the earth having the power in sight along the Arizona border, and can party that this town began to to confer this special privilege upon them lemons instead

Mormon elders. And his very hemence in referring at Washington to men who have endeavored to uncover these crimes is ample proof that he stands with the criminals and against the law. Personally he has declared his preference for taking his chances against the law, and it is not at all rea sonable to suppose that he would object when he sees others of his brethren

assuming a similar attitude. If all could be known concerning nev polygamous marriages since 1890, we fear that it would be difficult to restrain the majority of the Mormon people in the matter of swift execution of righteous judgment.

COL HOLMES'S VIEWS.

The Tribune has from time to time discussed the increased cost of living and undertaken to ascertain the cause for the inflation in food prices and of the other necessities of life. We have not given the same prominence to the alleged overproduction of gold in this connection as has been given to that factor by others who have discussed this question, and we do not give it such prominence now. Our idea as pased on observation, on market reports and on commercial tendencies, is that combinations, speculators' agreements and monopolies, most of them forced and artificial, have had far more to do with the increased price of living than any other factor, perhaps more than all other factors combined.

We are glad, however, to welcome a presentation on other lines, of views on this subject, sent by Colonel E. F. Holmes of this city, from Chicago. Here s what he has to say about it:

this subject, sent by Colonel E. F. Holmes of this city, from Chicago. Here is what he has to say about it:

Union League Club, Chicago, June 15, 1910.

Editor Tribune:—Being a regular reader of your paper, I have been interested in your articles concerning the "Over cio rally on of the concerning the "Over cio what relief may be looked for in the inmediate future for our many salaried the interest of the condition of such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is no the such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is no the such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is no the such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is no the such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is not such is only to put added cost upon those in the present struggle for existence. For that it is a most serious matter, there is not such is only to put added cost upon those in the first great step to the greater cost of living, is in litself the greatest factor in that problem but not the only one on any means. Generally we live too well. That is we seem to require more things to make us comfortable. Take the matter of coloning, for instance, we want in the put of the most of us individually, and for our families, or such is strue also of our amusements and necessity of the most of use the require. Our families of us the require more things to make us comfortable to our lessons to use the time is strongly occurs to me all the time is the desire of some to ape the manner of the whole world is laid under tribe. The strongly occurs to me all the time is a true also of our amusements and necessity of the release of use the release of the con

prophets in making uncomplimentary reference to Apostle-Senator Reed Smoot and Senator Sutherland of Utah. Mr. Borah's expressed opinion of these men is that they are "four-flushers." How vastly different from the opinion expressed by Joseph F.! You see, Smoot and Sutherland are the particular political wards of the prophet, and inasmuch as they hold their places in the Senate by his grace and selection, it is natural that he should certify them, as he did in the October conference of 1908, as the Deseret News told us in an editorial of October 7th of that year. The News said:

The closing words of President Joseph F. Smith were a fervent and eloquent tribute to the integrity and ability of the men who have represented and are now in the said of the style and fit of his clothes. This is no imaginary case, but in actual in nearly every town; and if one would be in the other and costlier way, and here it is an advantage doubtless, to the householder to do his own marketing; besides, he sees just what he is getting for his money. He even spends less when actually counting out the cash, and denies himself some things that he would otherwise have if ordering, and it is a pity that there are not more stores of this kind in every city. Perhaps there would be if the people demanded them. In the place referred to, the vegetable and fruit growers peddle from house to house. Their goods are fresher and their prices lower and it is a satisfaction to the housewife to select what she needs. This is only one of many instances where savings can be made. Some merchant tallors charge \$60 for a suit of clothe of course the one pays high rent and perhaps higher wages to his work-men and he has a better reputation for the style and fit of his clothes. This is no imaginary case, but in an early every town; and if one would have the style and fit of his clothes. This is no imaginary case, but is actual in nearly every town; and if one would buy the cloth and findings at a cloth store get some good tailor in some small shop to make up the 50-60-dollar suit. It could be made for \$20 or about that; and, anyway, the average man can do pretty well buying ready-made clothing. Some will say that there is no style to ready-mode clothes, but what about shoes? Who ever thinks of getting them made to order?

There are so many phases to this ques-tion that one hardly knows when to stop Sincerely yours, E. F. HOLMES.

Colonel Holmes leaves out altogether the combination and monopolistic factor, and also the speculative manipulation which, in our judgment, cuts so large a figure in the raise of commodity prices. At the same time, his contri bution to the subject is of interest, and Colonel Holmes justly enjoys a very

Well, wasn't it natural that Teddy should come into New York on the wings of a big burricane?

Salt Lake dentists have decided to close their places of business on Sat urday afternoons, which is doing a great deal, since for half a day they forego the pleasure of vanking a tooth or two.

Colonel Roosevelt says that he shall do no talking for a couple of months and no doubt President Taft will tak advantage of this opportunity to himself get into at least the outer edge of the limelight.

Business men of this city have me to consider and eradicate trade abuses here. It is to be hoped that they will have better success than the grand jury had in unearthing the conspiracy among

California boosters are to give away oranges on their trip East. And that reminds us that Senator Heyburn says the Utah Senators started to give oranges to the people of this region on the railroad short-haul clause, but gave

TODAY IN HISTORY MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1910.

Great Seal of the United States Adopted The great seal of the United States wa adopted on June 20, 1782. For eight ears congress had been working to this As early as Independence day in the continental congress "Rethe continental congress "Re-That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to propare a device for a scal of the Unite States of America," this being the sam committee, except for the omission it of Robert R. Livingston and I Sherman, which had drawn up the laration of Independence

Sherman, which had drawn up the Declaration of Independence.

Designs of many characters and mottoes were suggested from time to time to the committee, who seemed to struggle along not knowing exactly what they wanted, and they finally abandoned the tinsk. It was not until March 25, 1780, that the report was taken up again. James Lovell of Massachusetts, John Morin Scott of Virginia and William Churchill Houston of New Jersey were appointed a committee to report a design for a great seal, and to them was referred the report of the first committee. The chairman of the committee and the most important member was Lovell, a graduate of Harvard. The report of the Lovell committee met with the same fate as the first committee. It was recommitted and nothing further was done until May, 1732, when Arthur Middleton of South Carolina, Ellas Boudinet of New Jersey and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina were appointed a committee to design a seal. This committee called into consultation William Barton, a private citizen of Philadelphia. Their reason for going to him is not known other vate citizen of Philadelphia. Their rea-son for going to him is not known, other than that he had studied heraldry, and his drawings show that he was ingenious

his drawings show that he was ingenious in the use of his pencil.

Finally the matter having, by order of congress, come into the hands of Charles Thomson, he took a radical departure from all previous designs. Putting the eagle as the central figure of his design, he specified that it be an American eagle rising, not displayed. As emblematic of the war power he put in the sinister talon a bundle of arrows, where Burton had put the American flag, introducing the arrows into the seal for the first time. To picture peace he put in the eagle's dexter talon an olive brach, instead of Barton's sword and wreath of instead of Barton's sword and wreath of laurel. For the crest he used the con-stellation of thirteen stars surrounded by

clouds.

The design of Thomson's was returned to Barton. He restored the displayed eagle as in his own design and specified that the bundle of arrows should contain thirteen. The report, as finally submitted, was signed by both Barton and Thomson, and consequently the distinction of producing the arms of the United States cannot justly be accorded entirely to either, but belongs wholly to both, with the largest share of distinction to the secretary.

with the largest share of distinction to the secretary.

The different features of the seal had all been in common use in America. In the North Carolina paper currency of 1775 appears a bundle of thirteen arrows, in the Maryland currency of the same year a hand grasping an olive branch with thirteen leaves; on a fifty-dollar bill issued in 1778, is an unfinished pyramid with the motto "Perenis." in the Massachusetts copper penny of 1776 are thirteen stars, surrounding an eagle; the flag had the thirteen stripes, and so had the seal of the beard of admiralty adopted May 4, 1780.

The selection of the eagle as the na-

selection of the eagle as the na The selection of the eagle as the national emblem was not wholly satisfactory. Benjamin Franklin wrote to his daughter "I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character. He does not get his living honestly. You may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he witches the labor of the fishing hawk, and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him, and takes it from eagle pursues him, and takes it from bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the baid eagle pursues him, and takes it from him. Besides, he is a coward; the little king bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of

the district."

At the present time the seal of the United States is affixed to the commission of all cabinet officers and diplomatic and consular officers who are nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate; all ceremonius communications from the president to the heads of foreign Sovernments; all treating are tions from the president to the heads of foreign governments; all treaties, conventions, and formal agreements of the president with foreign powers, all proclamations by the president and all exquaturs to foreign consular officers in the United States who are appointed by the heads of our governments which they represent.

On June 20, 1867, Alaska was turned over to the United States. Lord Balti-more received the grant of Maryland in 1622, Queen Victoria ascended the throne 1632. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England in 1837. It is the birthday of Charles L of Spain (1716): Gen. Jesse L. Reno of Mexican and civil war fame (1822); Benjamin H. Bristow, secretary of the treasury under Grant (1832), and Chief Justice David H. Brewer (1837). Today is the date of the death of Charles Coffin. the French poet (1749); Anna Maria Porter, novellst (1832) and William IV. of Great Britain (1837).

LOCAL HISTORY WHAT HAPPENED JUNE 20.

1847—Thomas Smith was arrested and imprisoned at Covington. Warwickshire, England, for having "cast out the evil spirits." After examination, he and Richard Currell, the subject of administration, were dismissed, there being no cause for action.

1862—President Abraham Lincoln approved the act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the territories.

1868—The packet ship Emerald Isle sailed from Liverpool. England, with 876 saints, under the direction of Hans Jensen Hals. It arrived at New York harbor, after an unpleasant voyage, August 11. The emigrants landed on the 14th and arrived at Benton, on the Union Pacific railroad about seven hundred miles west of Omaha. August 25. Thirty-seven deaths occurred on the ocean, and others died in the hospital in New York.

1869—The saints residing in Bear Lake vailey were organized by President Brigham Young Into a stake of Zion, with David P. Kimball as president.

1877—At a special meeting, held at Bountiful, that ward was divided into three parts, namely: East Bountiful, west Bountiful and South Bountiful, with Chester Call, William T. Mulrand William Brown as their respective hishops.

1853—The steamship Nevada sailed from Liverpool with 697 Mormons, Including twenty-two returning missionaries, under the direction of Hans O. Magleby. The company arrived in New York July I and at Ogden July 7.

1855—Charles L. White of the Nineteenth ward, Sail Lake City, was arrested

THE MARK OF TOWN -A GUARANTEE

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president.

1857—In the third district court, Salt Lake City, George Wardell of Peoa, was sentenced by Judge Zane to a fine of \$50 and costs, for unlawful cohabitation. He promised to obey the law. Bishop Henry Hughes of Mendon, Cache county was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, brought to Ogden and placed under bonds.

bonds.

1888—In the third district court, Salt Lake City, Alexander Brown was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for adultery. James Loynd of Farmington Davis county, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He had already served one term for living with his wives.

1890—The population of Salt Lake City, as enumerated under the direction of the city council, was announced to be 52.732 William Hinscock was arrested at Clarkston for unlawful co-

52.732 William Hinscock was ar-rested at Clarkston for unlawful co-habitation. President Harrison nomi-nated James A. Miner of Michigan to be associate justice of the supreme court of Utah. and successor to Judge At a political meeting held in Sali ake City, the territorial Democratic

Sevier branch of the Rio Grande
Western rallway was finished to
Salina. Sevier county.

1895—The saints who had settled at Bedford, Ulinta county, Wyo., were organized as a branch of the church;
John B. Thatcher, presiding elder,
1898—The enlistment of volunteer engi-

on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Elizabeth Ann Starkey, one of the witnesses, was fined \$50 and sentenced to one day's imprisonment for refusing to answer certain questions before the commissioner. The steamship Wisconsin sailed from Liverpool with 541 saints, including thirty returning missionaries, under the direction of Jorgen Hansen. They arrived at New York July 1, and at Sait Lake City July 7.

5—The first Latter-day Saint Y. L. M.

1886—The first Latter-day Saint Y. L. M.
L. A. in Mexico was organized in the camp of the saints near Ascension, Chihuahua, with Virona Whiting as

Lake City, the territorial Democratic central committee passed resolutions favoring division on national party lines. Bishop Alexander McRae died in Salt Lake City. The track on the Sevier branch of the Rio Grande Western rallway was finished to

WHY THEY FAIL MOST PILE REMEDIES MISS

Disagreeable treatment with a ments or suppositories usually fall cure piles and cutting them off or remove the cause. Such treatment moderates the outside effects of disease and fails to remedy be a cause. The up to date declaration in the lower bowel, and so rement disease. Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Rold. Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, and only guaranteed internal in the form of tablets cures of piles. Sold by Schramm, Five Storea. \$1 for large be Leonhardt Co., Station B.

CAUSE OF PILES.

neers for the United States as was commenced in Utah. 1899—Lieutenant Pearson racks Lake Annual session of the lodge, Knights of Pythias

lodge, Khights of Fylmas 0-William Geary of Morgan City cides in Salt Lake Ernet killed by fall at Tinte. A worth convicted at Farming murder in the first degree.

901—A. W. McCune secures 5 of Rapid Transit stock for President Hayes of Southern fic.

103—"Red" Gallagher, hack drien, ates reign of terror, nearly a Patrolman Gillespie.

Patrolman Gillesple.

1904—Captain and Mrs. Woodway
brilliant reception in honor of
officers at Fort Douglas
Apostle Woodruff from smaller
lowing death of his wife.

1905—Campaign started to seen
convention of the National Education.

Association. Supreme convention association. Supreme court me the validity of the \$1,00,000 and sewer bond issue. 1907—Hon. J. Warren Keffer was Lake. Utah teachers visit le geles.

Tells the Secret of Her Beautiful Hair

Every one who is familiar with the well-known theatrical enterprises of Cohan & Harris has frequently had the pleasure of seeing Miss Mary Gordon, one of their leading women, who this year is starring in the very successful comedy, "The Man Who Owns Broadway."

Miss Gordon is known to be one of the handsomest women on the stage, and this year her beauty, vivacity and personality are making just as big a hit as ever. One of the many charms of Miss Gordon is her wealth of lustrous hair. When asked recently in an interview behind the scenes to tell the secret of her beautiful hair, as well as her pearly complexion, she said:

"I suppose I might say that I owe the beauty of my hair to tr . care I take of it. Of course, I take a great deal of pride in it and I think its and attractiveness are due largely to a preparation which I use upon it. "This is a preparation which keeps

ruff and imparts healthy action of the blood to the roots of the hair, thus use constantly for my skin set having a tendency to stimulate t'e plexion." growth of the hair and give it the A. D. S. Hair Reviver, as well natural brilliancy and life which are D. S. Peroxide Cream, is one the distinguishing features between best known preparations made an attractive coiffure and a bur h of great American Druggists' Sn dry, faded, lifeless hair. It is called consisting of 12,000 responsible A. D. S. Hair Reviver. No woman can gists, and it is offered under expect to have beautiful hair unless she takes care of it, and I have found it is not entirely satisfactors this preparation by far the most way your money will be proeffective that I have ever used, and it funded. You can get it at up is also absolutely harmless. It is one S. Drug store.

the scalp clean and free from dand-



" MARY GORDON

of the things that I carry in my 'beauty box.'
"Another very good thing he

A. D. S. Peroxide Cream, which

tinct guarantee of the druggs

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